THE SOMERSET HERALD.

AND FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' REGISTER.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, HALF-YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

IF NOT PAID WITHIN THE YEAR, $2 50 WILL BE CHARGED.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JONATHAN ROW, SOMERSET, SOMERSET COUNTY, PA.

New Series.] TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1847, Vol. 5.—No. 18.

SPEECH OF
MR. STEWART, OF PENN'A,
ON THE
THREE MILLION APPROPRIATION BILL
AND THE
MEXICAN WAR.

Delivered in the House of Representatives of the U. S., February 13, 1847.

The House being in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the Three Million Appropriation bill—

Mr. STEWART said he proposed, in the first place, to inquire briefly into the true purposes and objects of this bill; for it seemed to him that, in the course of the present debate, almost every thing else had been discussed but the bill itself.—This bill grants the President what he demands, three millions of dollars to make a treaty with Mexico, and authorizes him to pay the money before the treaty is submitted to or approved by the Senate; and the Senate are thus required to ratify this treaty before they see it, or know what it is. Is it not in effect a ratification of the treaty beforehand? How can the Senate object to the treaty, no matter what is its character or provisions, after having authorized the payment of the three millions in advance? If they do, the money will be lost, and lost by their act, in authorizing its previous payment. He contended, therefore, that any treaty which the President might choose to make for the acquisition of Mexican territory, would in effect be at once binding upon this Government. Let this bill once be passed, and I say that neither this House, nor the Senate, can, with any consistency, object to the treaty. The appropriating power is the only control this House can exert over the Executive in the making and executing of treaties. This it is proposed to exercise beforehand, and thus surrender to the President the whole control of the treaty-making power. By this act we tie our hands and seal our lips. We have no right to object to any thing the President may do, and this is manifestly the object and design of this bill. In originating the present war without consulting Congress, then in session, the whole war power of this Government has been practically usurped by the President. He has carried it out in fact. He has made war while Congress was in session, without submitting the causes to their consideration, or asking or obtaining their concurrence. He did not ask us to declare war, but ordered the army to advance and bring on the war, and then called upon us to "recognise its existence," and appropriate money and men for its prosecution. Having thus seized upon the war-making power, he now wants us to surrender to him the treaty-making power also. As he began the war without the consent of Congress, so now he wants the means of making a peace without the aid or concurrence of either the House or the Senate.

By this law we authorize him to pay Santa Anna, or any body else, three millions to purchase a peace, which he has failed to conquer. And, if the Senate shall refuse to ratify it, the three millions are gone! This bill empowers the President to make a treaty when, how, and with whom he pleases. If he shall be pleased to make a treaty exchanging Oregon for California, to give northern for southern territory, to surrender free territory for the acquisition of slave territory, and give these three millions to boot as earnest money, what right has the Senate to object? If they do, may not the President say "what, do you object to the treaty? Did you not authorize me by law to make a treaty that should put an end to this war, and did you not give me three millions to do it? I made the treaty; Mexico has ratified it. I have paid her the three millions, and she has paid it to her army, and now, if you refuse to ratify it, the money is a dead loss, and worse," it has gone to "aid and comfort the enemy."

To obviate this objection, I have moved an amendment in the 11th line of the 2d section of the bill, inserting after "ratified by Mexico," the words "and the United States." This will, if adopted keep the money in our own hands till the treaty has been approved by the Senate. But, if the amendment be adopted, the real intent and object of this bill will be defeated. For if you postpone, as you ought clearly to do, the payment of the money till the treaty is ratified by the Senate, what is the use of passing this bill? Can't Congress appropriate the money simultaneously, with the approval and ratification of the treaty? Certainly.

My objection to this bill is, that, having surrendered the war power to the President—having given up to him both the purse and the sword, I cannot consent, to give him the treaty-making power also, thus enabling him to impose on Congress and the country just such a treaty as suits himself. Is this to be tolerated? I trust not, unless it is resolved by the majority here to convert this free Government into a despotism, and sacrifice our liberties on the altar of arbitrary power.

I have voted, and I intend to vote, for all the men, money, and measures, that may be necessary, in my judgment, to bring this unhappy war to a speedy and an honorable conclusion; but this bill goes too far. I am ready to do whatever is proper and necessary to strengthen the Executive arm in maintaining the honor and interests of the country; but this bill proposes a surrender of more power into the hands of the Executive than I can consent to grant. So much for the bill and its objects.

And now, in regard to this Wilmot proviso. What is it? It is a proposition to prohibit the extension of slavery in the new territory we may acquire with these three millions of dollars, and which is now free territory. Where can be the objection to an object like this? Gentlemen say that this is not the time; that this is not the place, that it is a mere abstraction, and will have no practical operation. But I say it will have a practical and most salutary operation, as I shall show directly. But even if it were an abstraction, if it were merely a declaratory resolution, saying that Congress is in favor of liberty and opposed to slavery, how would gentlemen vote? Shall this American Congress, which claims to represent the freest people on earth, dwelling in the home, the citadel, the cherished land of liberty, vote that we are in favor of slavery? Let the South so vote, if they choose; he did not blame southern men for maintaining their own side of the question; but let northern men beware.—For his own part, while he would faithfully abide by all the compromises of the Constitution, while he would not invade, in the slightest degree, any of the constitutional rights of the South, he would never extend, by any vote of his, slavery over one foot of territory now free. I will, then, vote for this proviso, not only because I think it right in itself, but because I believe it will have a more powerful effect in restoring peace than any other measure that can be adopted—peace abroad and peace at home. I beg gentlemen to recollect that the acquisition of territory was the original design, and is now the declared object and purpose, of this war. The acquisition of New Mexico and California is, we are now told on all sides, the object of this appropriation. It was for this purpose that James K. Polk brought the war on the first instance. It was a scheme, a notable scheme, for the acquisition of territory by conquest; but that object was to be concealed, and therefore he began the war without saying a word to Congress about it. He feared they would not sanction his scheme, and bring on a war for such a purpose.—Here was the great error committed by the President, "a blunder worse than a crime." When Mexico refused to recognise our minister, the President instead of sending his army to the Rio Grande to bring on the war, should have sent his message to Congress, setting forth the causes, and recommending, if he chose, a declaration of war; and then, if Congress had declared war, it would have been constitutionally declared by the people's representatives, and they would have cheerfully sustained it. But, instead of adopting this course, though Congress was in session at the time, he ordered the army to march from Corpus Christi (where he himself says it had been posted for more than six months, without objection or molestation from Mexico) to the Rio Grande, into the disputed territory, directly opposite to Matamoras, a Mexican town, blockading the river, cutting off their supplies: and erecting a battery within gunshot of the city itself—an act of war, and producing war as a necessary and inevitable consequence. It did produce war.—Battles were fought. Our brave little army was cut off from its supplies; and, when his plot had thus succeeded, then he called on us "to recognise the existence of the war," and provide men and money for its prosecution. And why did he not send us his message, and leave it to us to judge whether the nation had good cause of war or not? Because he was afraid to trust the House with the question. He knew that it never would sanction a war for the acquisition of territory, and that was the reason why he took upon him to send his army to bully Mexico into a war.

Mr. MARTIN, of Tennessee, here interposed to inquire, whether war had not been declared against us by Mexico as early as April?

Mr. S. No, sir, no; she did not. No declaration of war was ever made by Mexico against the United States, or by the United States against Mexico. It is an Executive war—a war brought on by your President, without a declaration of war on either side. Mexico, wishing to avoid hostilities, sent, by her General in command, a notice to our commander (General Taylor) not to cross the Colorado, otherwise they would regard it as an act of war, and an invasion of Mexico. They were not only willing to leave our army undisturbed at Corpus Christi, but were willing we should march to the Colorado without resistance. No, sir, the Mexican Congress never declared war against us, and the President did not give us the chance to declare war against them. I tell the gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. Martin,) who represents Mr. Polk on this floor, that this is a war made by his President, and, for all the consequences of which he is responsible to, and will be held responsible by, the American people. Peace is the true policy of this country; war, and especially wars of conquest and invasion, are dangerous to the character, integrity, and best interests of this Union. As a friend of peace, present and prospective, I am in favor of this proviso. The object of this war being the acquisition of southern territory, as long as there is a hope of accomplishing this object, there will be no peace. Put an end to this hope, and you at once put an end to the war, by defeating its object. The moment the President finds this proviso accompanying this grant of money, he will be for making peace; and so will all the South. They want no restricted territory. If the restriction is imposed, and the territory acquired is to be free, from that moment the President would pay Mexico to keep her territory, rather than bring it in on such conditions. I am for the proviso, therefore, because it will bring us peace. Impose this restriction, and Mr. Polk will say he wants no territory—the South will say they want none; we say, agreed, we want none. Then, if Mexico is to lose no territory, she will be for peace; and if we are to acquire none, what are we fighting for? Then, impose this restriction, and the war will be promptly ended, to the great benefit and joy of both Republics.

But this restriction would not only terminate the war, but it will promote peace at home, domestic peace. It will avoid civil, and perhaps, in the end, servile wars.

The acquisition of unrestricted territory will be an "apple of discord" to the States of this Union. New questions will at once spring up—new lines of party distinction will be drawn, and the old ones obliterated. We shall be no longer divided as Whigs and Democrats. As long as our party distinctions are founded on abstract principles, and measures of internal policy, they never will divide this Union—never; but as soon as you make a geographical division—a free party and a slave party, a northern party and a southern party—you at once strike a fatal blow at the integrity of this Union. I want to shun all these dangers—dangers which, I believe, can be avoided only by keeping out foreign territory. But the President tells us, in his Message, that this war was not commenced, and is not prosecuted, for conquest. Sir, I am sorry he has said so. I am sorry for the credit and character of my country; for what man is there so blind as not to see that conquest is the whole and sole end and object of this war! Whether we look to the manner of its commencement, or the manner of its prosecution, every one must see that territory, the acquisition of territory, was the first and last, the cherished and darling object of the President. But the President tells us that Mexico began this war; that she struck first; that she invaded our territory, and "shed American blood on American soil." If this be true, it is sufficient.—Then why go back twenty years to give what the President calls "a history of the causes that led to this war." Led who to this war? That led him to make it of course. Why rake up and cite, in order, this long string of old grievances and causes of quarrel, long since settled by treaty? Why dwell on Mexican outrages, and what Mexico owes us? She has acknowledged the debt, and has agreed to pay it; and did pay as long as she had the means. But will war bring the money? Or will it not rather destroy both the ability and disposition of Mexico to pay? Suppose a man living in Texas or Florida owes Mr. Polk, not $3,000,000, but $3,000; he sends a man over there to collect the money. The man acknowledges the debt, but says he can't pay, Mr. Polk flies into a passion, and says, "I'll make him pay." He hires a hundred men, agrees to pay them $10 per month, gives them 160 acres of land, finds them horses, borrows $50,000 to pay expenses, and away he goes. The man collects his neighbors, they have a fight; Mr. Polk, with the loss of half his men gains a glorious victory; he burns the man's barn; he sets his stacks on fire; destroys his cattle, and kills his wife and children; and what is the result? Mr. Polk has ruined the man, and ruined himself; the debt is lost, and Mr. Polk's property is sold by the sheriff to pay the expenses of his folly, and that is the end of it. Such a course would be just as reasonable as this war upon Mexico to collect what she owes us. But who believes Mr. Polk to be in earnest? Who does not know that this is only the ostensible motive, the pretext, for the war, and that the true, the real object is, and was from the beginning, the acquisition of territory?

But the President insists, that Mexico struck first. Is this true? If so, that is enough; why assign twenty other insufficient reasons for this war? The course of the President puts me in mind of a case of outrageous assault and battery tried in the West. The defendant's counsel admitted the charge, but undertook to justify. He came into court with his plea, something like the message in length containing twenty-four distinct grounds of defence. To the terror of the court he opened his volume, and commenced reading: "If the court please, our first ground of defence is, the prosecutor STRUCK FIRST." "Stop," said the court, "stop—that's enough—prove that, and we want no more." "Aye, but," said the lawyer, "unfortunately for my client, that's just what we can't prove!" "Then, why did you put it in!" "To save appearances, if your honors please." Just so in this case—"To save appearances," the President says, Mexico "struck first;" but, not being able to prove it, he goes back twenty-odd years to give, what he calls, "a history of the causes that led to the war," instead of giving the true causes in a word, by saying, "first, the annexation of Texas; second, the acquisition of California."

But gentlemen dwell much upon the "glory" of this war. Glory!—is there any glory to be got by the conquest of these miserable demi-savage, down-trodden, and distracted Mexicans? Is it glory for an elephant to kill an ant, or a lion to murder a mouse? Glory? No, sir; that won't do. There would be more true glory in exercising generosity, magnanimity, and forbearance towards poor Mexico, than in killing her people, and robbing her of her territory. A war with Mexico can be glorious in no event, it may be disgraceful; victory over such an enemy is not glorious, while defeat would be the deepest disgrace. Individuals have acquired and may acquire glory by brilliant achievements and deeds of noble daring, but NATIONAL GLORY is out of the question.

Now, sir, though I disapprove of this war, in its origin and in its objects; though I condemn both the manner of its commencement and the manner of its prosecution, yet I have voted both the men and money asked for by the President to bring it to a speedy and honorable termination. And why? Because we had no escape. The President had plunged us into the war without our consent. Our brave little army was cut off from its supplies, and in danger of utter destruction. We were obliged to rescue them by sending speedy succor. But I never voted to prosecute this war for the purpose of acquiring additional territory by conquest. No, sir, never. If we shall succeed in getting this territory, what shall we do with it? Shall we hold it by military occupation? By sending an army there, and keeping it there forever, with all its appendages and oppressive burdens of taxation, crushing the people of this country to the earth? Or shall we incorporate it into the Union? And, if we do, are those semi-barbarian, half-blood, negro, and mulatto Mexicans fit for freedom? Are they capable of being free? Can you force them to be free? No, sir; you know you cannot. But, even if you could, have you any right to force freedom upon these unwilling men? Are we to go and bring them in by force—drag these resisting people into our Union by the hair of their head? But, even if willing to come, what preparation have they? Are they qualified to exercise the rights of American citizens? But, more than that, they are in a state of the highest exasperation against us. Sir, I would as soon bring a den of exasperated rattlesnakes into the midst of my family, as attempt to force these treacherous Mexicans into political union with ourselves—unwilling and exasperated as they are. The result would be discord, strife, civil war, and, ultimately, and perhaps at no distant day, the dissolution of this now happy and glorious Union. I cannot sanction this appropriation for another reason. To do so would be to sanction the doctrine so boldly & unblushingly avowed here by the gentleman from Indiana, over the way, (Mr. Wick,) who says, that we are here simply to give the Executive what he wants; and that, if we are not willing to grant it, and in the FORM in which he asks it, we ought to go home, and let the people send here those who are. That is the rule he prescribes for himself and all good Democrats.—Yes, that is the doctrine openly preached on this floor—the floor of an American Congress—by the gentleman from Indiana, who assumes to be "Sir Oracle"—the official whipper-in of the Democratic party—the grand sheriff and head constable, set up and authorized to bring the Democracy to order. And has it come to this? Is this your modern progressive Democracy, that the President must have not only whatever he wants, but in the form he wants it? The purse and the sword he already has, and this bill adds the treaty-making power. A more despicably slavish creed never was taught under the dagger and the cord in the most grinding despotisms that ever has outraged the rights of man. What does it make of the representatives of a free people! The poorest, meanest, most sycophantic, subservient, and crawling slaves that ever licked the foot of arbitrary power. We must give the President all he asks! Indeed! what business, then, have we here! Why not go home, and save expense! ONE MAN is all we want. And yet that is modern Democracy, promulgated by a self-styled political philosopher, who prides himself greatly on his wisdom, but more on his transcendental Democracy. This is not Democracy; it is the reverse of the old and true Democracy to which I belonged, and still belong; it is the concentration of all power in the President, the one-man power; monarchy in fact, and, if not checked and rebuked by the people, will soon be monarchy in FORM as well as in FACT. But, sir, the day is now dawning in the East. The clouds and darkness that overshadow us are fast disappearing. The decree has gone forth. The time is at hand when the people will redeem themselves from the doings and the doctrines of this destructive Democracy.

Sir, I here venture to say, that if Jas. K. Polk, when he came into power, had set himself down, in the Cabinet council, to devise a system of measures to destroy, first, his country, and next, his party, he could not have contrived a system better calculated to achieve the object than the one he has adopted and carried out.

As to its effect upon the party, look at the scenes of this morning—look at the scenes that daily surround us—the divisions, dissentions, quarrels, and fights, that are daily occurring on this floor, between the belligerent divisions and regiments of the "harmonious Democracy." Ask the Democrats from Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio, what turned them out last fall, and they will tell you, and tell you truly, "it was Polk and his policy" that done it. As to its effect upon the country, look at its condition when he came into power, and look at it now. Who could have believed that such a change could have been effected in so short a time? Then the country was in the enjoyment of peace and prosperity, already both are destroyed. Then the national industry was protected and prosperous, and the revenue abundant under the tariff of '42; now our national industry and our revenue have been both put down together by the infamous British tariff of '46. True, sir, Providence has, to some extent, counteracted the destructive effects of the Polk policy, by visiting with a famine, a failure of the potato crop in Ireland, and of the wheat crop throughout Europe, while we have been blessed with an unusual, a superabundant crop, to supply this deficiency. This has greatly increased our imports, and sustained, to some extent, the revenue; but this will be temporary. Yet, notwithstanding all these favorable circumstances, look at one great and undeniable fact: when Mr. Polk came in to power the U. States stock stood $116 for $100; now it is down to $98. This fact speaks volumes as to the disastrous effects of his policy on the public credit, at home and abroad. Polk found the country with a sound currency, now we have the Subtreasury and Treasury note bills. The one says we will TAKE nothing but SPECIE, the others we will PAY nothing but PAPER. Treasury notes are in fact the paper issues of a suspended non-specie paying bank. It is a national bank without specie in its vaults—it is this, and nothing else.

The Subtreasury and Treasury notes are inseparable; they have always come and went together. They came in with Van Buren, and they went out with Van Buren. They have come in with Polk and they will go out with Polk. It is a contrivance to get money after the Treasury is exhausted, to feed and fatten the hundreds and thousands of hungry partizans with offices and salaries, good contracts and jobs, at the expense of the honest, hard working, and tax-paying farmers and laborers of the country; and, to cover their extravagance, they get up a war, no matter with whom, what for, or how. Van Buren made a war something like the present in its origin and objects, to rob a few Indians in Florida of their land, because they would not sell it at his price; but this war has cost the people more than forty millions of dollars, and we are now supporting these Indians beyond the Mississippi, at an expense of nearly a million a year. Well, Mr. Polk, following in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor, has made war upon Mexico, with the same object in view, to acquire territory and give fat jobs, contracts, and offices to his partizans, at the expense of the people; but when, where, and how, the Polk war is to end, God only knows. What it is to the nation is being involved in debt at the rate of forty or fifty millions a year, without any measure of revenue proposed to discharge the debt, or even to pay the interest. Why not meet the crisis you have created like men?—Why shrink and skulk from the responsibility? Two months after the declaration of the war with Great Britain, Congress promptly, and without hesitation passed an act to double the duties on foreign goods, and imposed shortly afterwards internal duties to meet the expenses of the war; but now nothing can be done but pass enormous appropriation bills, issue Treasury notes, and divide the proceeds among greedy partizans, who stand with open mouths to seize the bread and bones distributed at the White House. The democratic plan seems to be to pass appropriation bills, take the money, and leave the Whigs to foot the bill as in 1840. The only legacy they will leave us when they die will be their debts, with the privilege of imposing taxes to pay them. The Democrats it seems, have discovered Mr. Law's plan of getting clear of taxation. Some years ago, when taxes were very high in this city, my old friend Thomas Law, (brother of Lord Ellenborough,) who was very heavily taxed for unproductive property on Capitol Hill, one day gave out that he had discovered a plan to get rid of his taxes; his neighbors, who had a fellow-feeling on this subject, flocked in to find out what his plan was; after a great deal of importunity, the old gentleman at last said, "well friends, if you must know, I am going to DIE."

Now, the Democrats have found out that they are going to die soon, and they are determined to get all they can while their time lasts, and leave the Whigs to impose the taxes, and to pay them.

But we were told the other day, that the Democratic party had carried out all its measures, and the results would contrast favorably with those of the Whigs. I am glad to hear this admission. They confess that their system of measures is in full and successful operation, and they all can see the beautiful results. I will avail myself of the occasion which is thus presented to me, and will follow out the contrast a little farther.

But I must go back a little, and I mean to inquire what has been the effect of Whig policy on the prosperity, the character, and the credit of the country; and then what has been the result of the opposite?

In this inquiry, I shall deal with facts—I mean to speak from the record, and I challenge contradiction. Then I state, in the first place, that the average expenditures of the Government, during the four years of Mr. Adam's Administration, was but twelve millions and a half a year, and part of this was to cover the expenses of an extensive system of internal improvements; and during the same four years, there were paid forty-five millions of the public debt, out of twenty-five millions of revenue. Mr. Adams was turned out for his extravagance, and Locofoco economy substituted. Mr. Van Buren came in as a personal embodiment of Locofoco principles, and what was the annual expenditure during his four years? The average instead of twelve and a half was twenty-eight millions; (in one year the expenditure reached thirty-seven millions.) Twelve and a half millions under Mr. Adams, twenty-eight millions under Mr. Van Buren; this is the difference between Whig and Locofoco policy. With a revenue of more than 30 millions, they paid not one dollar of the public debt, but increased it, in effect, thirty-one millions; the expenditures having exceeded the revenue during his term by that amount. Mr. Van Buren found in the Treasury a surplus of 45 millions; of this, 28 millions were deposited with the States, leaving 16 millions of available revenue, and to this add the proceeds of the sale of the Government bank stock, 8½ millions, making a surplus of 24½ millions, the whole of this, with all the revenues of the Government, was expended during Mr. Van Buren's four years, and a large debt left to the Whigs upon the accession of General Harrison to the Presidency in 1841.

When the Whigs came into power, they found in the Treasury, not a surplus of 45 millions, as did Mr. Van Buren, but they found, on the contrary, a large debt, and the revenue run down to less than half the amount of the expenditures. In 1840, the net revenue was but $10,159,339. When the Whigs came in, they passed the Tariff of '42, (that tariff law which we, in our wisdom, repealed last winter,) and what did that law accomplish? It raised the net revenue to $25,748,406 in 1844—it restored the credit of the nation—it raised up and protected the national industry, and made the nation prosperous. It paid off, in four years of its operation, (1842 inclusive,) 34 millions of the public debt, and left, in 1846, a balance of 6 millions in the Treasury; and raised the revenue from 12 to 27 millions a year.

This Whig Administration was turned out by frauds and deceptions of the grossest character. James K. Polk came in. Locofoco doctrine was again in the ascendant. The tariff of 1842 was repealed, and that of 1846 substituted, Texas annexed, and then, as was predicted, came war, with all its unhappy and disastrous consequences. Here are the fruits of Locofoco policy. What is the condition of the country now? It is worse than it was even under the ruinous reign of Martin Van Buren, whom the people turned out, head and heels. Mr. Van Buren spent for us 28 millions a year; and how much is James K. Polk spending? God only knows. Just what he pleases to ask for—forty or fifty millions at least. We have given him men and given him money—millions upon millions—regiments upon regiments—treasury notes, loans, all he asks, and as fast as he asks; yet his friends here complain daily that the President is "not sustained" in his patriotic purpose!" What have we refused him? We granted him ten millions of dollars and fifty thousand of volunteers, who promptly tendered their services, and he has not called out much more than half of them. What have we not done? And, after all, what has Mr. Polk done? Has he prosecuted this war as he ought to have done! No. He had

(See Fourth Page.)

SOMERSET HERALD.

V. B. PALMER, Esq. of Philadelphia at his Real Estate and Coal Office, is our authorized Agent for obtaining Advertisements and Subscription for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz:—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

TUESDAY, March 9, 1847.

At 10 o'clock this day the delegates to the Democratic Whig State Convention of Pennsylvania assembled in the Court House in Harrisburgh.

Samuel Bell of Reading, was elected President PRO TEM, of the Convention, and A. J. Ogle, of Somerset, and Thomas W. Duffield, of Philadelphia, Secretaries PRO TEM.

A committee of one from each Senatorial district was then appointed to report officers for the permanent organization of the Convention; and then the Convention adjourned till 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Tuesday, 2, o'clock P. M.

The Convention met agreeable to adjournment, and was called to order by the President.

Mr. Adams, from the committee to nominate officers for the permanent organization of the Convention, made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

President.

Hon. NER MIDDLESWARTH, Union county.

Vice Presidents.

John J. Pearson, of Mercer.
Peter Glasgow, of Philadelphia county.
Joseph R. Chandler, Philadelphia city.
Thomas McGrath, do
Thomas J. Watson, do
John S. Richards Berks.
Jonatman Garratt, Montgomery.
E. J. Dickey, Chester.
Joshua Duncan, Bucks.
Samuel Doffield, Lancaster.
Joseph Gleim, Lebanon.
Samuel Yohe, Northampton.
L. P. Williamson, Tioga.
Joseph F. Quay, Clinton.
Charles Kalbfus, Columbia.
James Criswell, Mifflin.
James D. Paxton, Franklin.
John Kartfelt, York.
David Davis, Cambria.
Samuel A. Purviance, Butler.
John W. Philips, Fayette.
Joseph Henderson, Washington.
Wm. O'H. Robinson, Allegheny.
James Miles, Erie.

Secretaries.

Alexander Miller, Allegheny.
Wm S Lane, Erie.
Chas. P Waller, Wayne.
D W Foster, Clarion.
Thos W. Duffield, Philadelphia.

The officers having taken their seats, the President returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him, in a brief and pertinent address.

Mr Wilson from the committee on contested seats, made a report, which was read.

Mr M Hough was admitted to the seat contested in Bucks county. In the case of the contested seats in the 4th and 16th Senatorial districts, both delegates were admitted. In the contested case in the 28th Senatorial district, D W Foster was admitted to his seat.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, the report was unanimously adopted.

Mr Quay then moved to proceed to the nomination of a candidate for Governor.

Mr Durkee moved to amend by submitting a resolution that when the Convention adjourns, it will adjourn to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, in SECRET SESSION.

Mr. Quay promptly expressed his decided opposition to this amendment.

Mr Durkee supported it at some length and with great earnestness, and in good temper.

Mr Johnson opposed it warmly, but in excellent spirit; and closed by respectfully suggesting to the mover the propriety of withdrawing his amendment.

The discussion was further continued by Messrs. Ogle, Adams, Smith of Wyoming, Cowan, Bard, Miles and Brown in favor of the amendment; and Messrs. Hale, Clark, Johnson and Pearson in opposition; when the vote was taken, and the amendment was voted down.

Mr Bard proposed to amend the original resolution, by adding to the end of it, "and that the Convention will then immediately go into a public discussion of the merits, qualifications and claims of the several candidates presented to the Convention.

Messrs. Bard and Baily briefly supported the amendment; when a vote was taken, and the amendment was lost—yeas 61, nays 73.

The original motion was then adopted; and the Convention proceeded to nominate candidates for Governor, as follows:

Mr. Pearson nominated James Irvin.
Mr. Roseburg " Walter Forward.
Mr Brown " Peter S. Michler,
Mr Durkee " James Cooper.

On motion, the nomination closed.

Mr Adams moved that when the Convention adjourns, it will adjourn till nine o'clock to morrow morning. Agreed to.

Mr Mackey and Mr Franklin now moved to proceed to ballot for a candidate for Governor.

Mr. Bard again submitted his resolution as an amendment, to go into a public discussion of the merits, qualifications and claims of the candidates.

After some further discussion on the proposition, the President decided it to be out of order: but that the question was now open for discussion without any resolution on the subject.

Messrs. Baily and Ogle again spoke at some length, and called for some tesmony from the friends of Irvin, as to his claims and qualifications.

Mr. Pearson took the floor and made an able and eloquent speech, pronouncing a beautiful eulogy upon the private and political character and moral worth of Gen. Irvin, which was greeted with rounds of applause, by the members of the Convention and audience.

Mr Cowan further address the Convention and alluded to some of the floating rumors against the public acts of Gen. Irvin.

Mr. Wilson replied in a very able speech, and pronounced the charges Locofoco lies. He had examined the public records, and could find no evidence of the truth of there charges. His remarks were received with unbounded applause.

Mr. Hale then took the floor, and addressed the Convention, and pronounced an eloquent eulogy upon Gen. Irvin—giving a brief sketch of his life, and said that for purity of intention, uprightness of character, and moral integrity, he stood pre-eminent. His hospitality was proverbial, and his private life was without a stain. He spoke of his ability in the highest terms. He referred briefly also to his public acts, which he said spoke for themselves. Great pleasure was manifested by the Convention and the audience with these remarks.

Mr Ball also made an eloquent and triumphant speech in vindication of Gen. Irvin as our candidate, he said, he believed the dark, benighted Locofoco region he came from, would be redeemed—the light would break upon them.

Mr Bard then again took the floor, and expressed himself much gratified with the discussion that had taken place. He was glad to learn that so much could be said to the credit of Gen. Irvin. In the course of his remarks he expressed himself as satisfied; and pledged the support of Mr. Cooper and his friends to the nomination.

Mr Durkee also gave in his adhesion to the nomination of Gen. Irvin, should he be nominated. He rejoiced that the discussion had been provoked. Nothing had been lost by it. He passed a glowing eulogy upon Mr Cooper, and pledged him to the support of the nomination.

Mr Allison congratulated the Convention upon the happy turn the discussion had taken. It was a noble exhibition of Whig harmony, and he gloried this day, of all days in his life, that he was a Whig. We have shown, he said, that we are a band of brothers, and would stand by the Whig banner, and bear it on in triumph.

Mr. Cowan also gave in his adhesion to the nomination, in a few happy remarks.

Mr. Adams followed in the same strain.

Mr. Ogle was also called out, and pledged his support to the nomination; and spoke briefly in terms of high praise of Mr. Cooper.

Mr. Johnson made a few further remarks, in a very happy tone and temper.

During this discussion, the most unbounded enthusiasm prevailed; and every man as he gave in his adhesion to the action of the Convention, was greeted with round after round of applause.

Another motion was then made to adjourn; which was not agreed to.

The motion to proceed to a ballot for Governor was then agreed to; and the vote was taken viva voce and resulted as follows:

For Gen. James Irvin	89
For James Cooper	37
For Walter Forward	5
For Peter S. Michler	3

The Delegates voted as follows:

Messrs. Allison, Andrus, Ball, Samuel Bell, Bentley, Bertolette, Brinton, Brock, Brooke, Calvin, Chandler, Clark, Conrad, Criswell, David, Davis, Dickey, Drinker, Samuel Duffield, Thos. W. Duffield, Dungan, Fisher, Foltz, Foster, Franklin, Frick, Glasgow, Hager, Hale, Hoyt, Hough, Alex. Irvin, Richard Irvin, William Jackson, Johnson, Kalbfus, Kelton, John Kerr, J. Wallace Kerr, King, Kunkel, Lane, Linker, Linton, Lucas, Lyon, Mackey, Manley, Markley, Martin, Mathers, Matthiot, M'Grath, M'Clintock, Mercer, Middleswarth, Mills, Miles, Montelius, Moore, Morris, Musselman, Myer, Ninesteel, Norton, Pearson, Penrose, Peters, Lewis Phillips, Pitman, Purviance, Quay, Randall, Reed, Reynolds, Salisbury, Shaeffer, Sharp, E. P. Smith, Stephenson, Wm. Stewart, Sullivan, Swift, Taggart, Vinyard, Watson, Wheeler, Williston, Wilson, and Woelper—89—voted for Gen. JAMES IRVIN.

Messrs. Adams, Bailey, Bard, Jno. Bell, Beiber, Boyer, Broomall, Colvin, Cowan, Durkee, Evans, Fuller, Gleim, Henderson, Hoshour, Huddleson, Hunsicker, Willard Jackson, Jarrett, Kauffelt, Kennedy, Keyser, Killinger, Kinnear, McSherry, Mintzer, Moorhead, Ogle, Paul, Paxton, Jno W. Phillips, Richards, Elhanan Smith, A. Stewart, Strouse and Waller—37—voted for JAMES COOPER.

Messrs Brown, William Davis, and Yohe—3—voted for PETER S. MICHLER.

Messrs. M'Curdy, Miller, Robinson, Roseburg and Swartz—5—voted for WALTER FORWARD.

Mr. Wharton did not vote.

JAMES IRVIN having a majority of all the votes given, was declared to be duly nominated.

On motion of Mr. Brown, a resolution was offered unanimously concurring in the nomination of Gen. James Irvin, which was adopted by acclamation, without a dissenting voice.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to report resolutions for the business of the Convention:

Messrs. Mills, Conrad, McGrath, Kunkel, Pearson, Bell, Wilson, Cowan, Durkee, Johnson, Ogle, Williston, M'Curdy, Brinton, Brown.

Convention adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning; with nine hearty cheers for James Cooper.

(The 2d day's proceedings had not reached us at the time of going to press.)

LATEST FROM THE BRAZOS.

FROM THE N. O. PICAYUNE OF FEB. 25.

At an early hour this morning the schooner Harmonious Walker arrived from Brazos, having made the passage in six days. Through the courtesy of Mr. Martin, who came passenger on the schooner, we are placed in possession of our correspondence to the 18th instant, and various items of intelligence.

Mr. Haile writes on the 18th, that there were transports enough at the Brazos for all the remaining troops of Worth's division, and that every moment of calm weather was improved in embarking them. In three good days more the whole command would be off.

By this arrival we have further information in regard to the troops captured by Gen. Minon. In Minon's own modest report, which is before us, his prisoners are set down at eighty-two in all.—Besides the Americans taken by him, there was one Mexican named Galeano, who had been with our troops as a spy and a guide. He was immediately put to the sword, although Maj. Gaines interceded for him.

We have before us another list of the captured, which includes the names of Capt. Albert Pike, of Arkansas, and Capt Wm. Heady, of Kentucky. Captain Heady was capturned two days after Major Borland's party by a party of ranchoros. His fate is uncertain.

The party captured is now said to have consisted of fifty Arkansas troops and two parties of Kentucky troops, one of twenty-five, the other of eighteen. Their camp was surrounded in the night, after they had marched forty miles.

Report says that Capt. C. M. Clay wished to break the ranks, but could not induce others to assent to it, finding the Mexicans so outnumbered them. Minon's command consisted of two thousand and some hundred men, according to some accounts; others say of not more than five hundred. Dan Henric, well known as a Mier prisoner, who acted as an interpreter to the Arkansas troops, made his escape from the Mexican camp on Major Gaines's horse. The guard fired upon him, but he escaped uninjured. The prisoners arrived at San Luis on the 26th ultimo.

Mr. Haile gives another important item. It is to the effect that on the 27th ultimo there marched out of San Luis for Tanque de la Vaca, the place where Minon made his capture, three bodies of Infantry, a brigade of cavalry, and that of foot artillery, with more than fourteen pieces of artillery. These pieces consisted of three 24-pounders, three 18-pounders, four 16-pounders, and the others 8 and 6-pounders. It was also said that within two days another division would march, and, shortly after, the rest of the force remaining in San Luis Potosi. So it appears the blow is to be struck in the direction of Saltillo. Santa Anna's address to his troops, dated the 27th ultimo, favors this idea, and would seem to leave no doubt about it, but we learn that the opinions of the officers in our army are various on this point. Many think Santa Anna is in truth on his way to Vera Cruz, and that the display of force on the other side of San Luis is intended to mask his movements, and hide the weakness of the latter place.

Gen Wool apprized Gen. Taylor, towards the end of January, that he anticipated an attack at Saltillo. In consequence, Gen. Taylor left Monterey on the 1st of February with his staff for Saltillo. He took with him Bragg's battery and Thomas's battery, the 1st Mississippi Rifles, and May's squadron of dragoons. Capt. Thomas F. Marshall was to leave Monterey on the 3d instant with his company of mounted men also for Saltillo. Capt. Gordon, with a detachment of 150 recruits for the different regiments also left Monterey for Saltillo with Gen. Taylor.

The American forces at Saltillo would be between 5,000 and 6,000 men. In addition to the two batteries named above, the batteries of Capt. Washington and Capt. Webster were at Saltillo, and at last accounts the troops were throwing up formidable fortifications. Little apprehension is felt as to the result of any attack which may be made upon that point.

The number of troops left at Monterey does not exceed 500 men, but the citidal or "Black Fort" is held by them, and there is no route by which the Mexicans can reach the city with artillery, save by Saltillo. Without artillery any attempt upon Monterey would be futile. The troops at Monterey consist principally of Ohio and Indiana volunteers, all under the command of Col. Rogers. Captain Arnold, of the 2d dragoons, has also been ordered to proceed to Monterey from the mouth of the Rio Grande.

We have conversed with an intelligent Spanish gentleman who left Durango on the 15th January—Senor Benito Velez, a nephew, we learn, of Peter Harmony, of New York. Senor Velez confirms all that we have said of the action near El Paso on the 25th of December. The loss of the Mexicans in that affair was about 180 men. No news had reached Durango of the fall of Chihuahua when our informant left there.

On the 10th of January, General Heredia left Durango for Chihuahua at the head of 700 men, of whom 150 were cavalry. He took with him 1,500 muskets and two pieces of artillery. When he reached Cuencame, in the north part of the State of Durango, he heard the news of the action near El Paso; and, leaving there his infantry, he pushed on to Chihuahua with his cavalry, with the view to assume the command of the Government forces there.

The cavalry of Cuiltz, which was in the action of the 25th of December, and which protected, as far as possible, the retreat of the Mexicans upon El Paso, and afterwards Carizal, had dwindled down to a handful by desertions which took place at the different ranchos on the route.

FROM THE N. O. DELTA OF February 25.

SANTA ANNA'S ADVANCE.

If the statement made by all the Mexican papers and letter-writers be entitled to confidence, it is obvious that Santa Anna entertains designs against Monterey, and has begun his march against that point. Our correspondence represents that large bodies of troops are being thrown forward upon the road to Monterey, as well as the road between Tampico and Monterey. But the most definite statement we have seen is contained in a letter published by LA PATRIA last evening, from Tampico, of the date of 9th February, which states that 16,000 of the most brilliant troops are marching for the road between Saltillo and Monterey.—This information was communicated by a letter written from San Luis. Another letter, written from Tula, of the date of 3d February, states that on the 1st of the month Gen. Parodi with a brigade of 1,500 men, composed of the twelfth regiment of infantry of the line, styled the "Faithful Soldiers of San Luis," and a battallion of the National Guard of Jalisco, with three pieces of artillery, were marching in the direction of Monterey by the road of Matcherala. The SIERNA is fortiffed at every point by the battallions of Puebla, Guarda Costa de Tampico, the company of Veterans, and three company of cavalry. In the village of Valles, Col. Jose Antonio del Castillo is stationed with a respectable force to defend that point. Gen. Urrea, with 1,500 men of the first regiment of cavalry, "Primero Republicano," must have already arrived at Victoria de Tamaulipas.

These movements are no doubt made for the purpose of drawing off our forces from the contemplated attack on Vera Cruz. Santa Anna expects to cut off Taylor's communications, to block up both the roads to Camargo and to Tampico. These movements are by no means to be regarded as insignificant; they deserve the serious consideration, and will no doubt excite the utmost vigilance and activity of preparation among our forces near Monterey. Fortunately Gen. Taylor, who is never caught napping, is in command at Monterey; with about 4,000 men. This force can easily hold that place until reinforced. But, in the mean time, the Mexicans are pushing toward Matamoras, from the road which leads through Victoria. Urrea's cavalry are no doubt the advance of a large force intended for this point. This will be a bold movement, but it is characteristic of Urrea, who is a prompt and decided officer. If, however, his force consists only of cavalry, we do not apprehend any serious consequences from an attack on Matamoras. The great fear is, that they may intercept our communications along the river, and the road from Matamoras and Camargo to Monterey.

IMPORTANT!—Since the above was written, we have seen a letter from a Mexican officer, written in great confidence and secresy, stating and Gen. Urrea had been ordered to march on Matamoras, and was already considerably adved on the road.

LATE FROM SANTA FE.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ST. LOUIS UNION.

INDEPENDENCE, Feb. 10, 1847.

The dearth of news has kept me silent for some weeks, and even now I cannot give you welcome intelligence. Mr. SEYMOUR, of St. Louis, has just arrived with a few men from the plains. They left Santa Fe on the 18th December, and look more like icicles of the north pole than human beings. They have suffered much, both from cold and hunger, having lost all their mules upon the way. Some hundred and fifty persons, Government teamsters and adventurers, were scattered along on this side of the Big Arkansas. A great many had frozen to death; a small wagon and two oxen were all the team left, and, if divided out, not seven days' rations were among the total number. They think that at least one hundred must perish. They saw the footprints of fresh-shod mules at Pawnee Fork, which we suppose must have been those of Capt. S. P. SUBLETTE, who went out with Government despatches in January. At the time they left Col. DONIPHAN had sent to Santa Fe for the St. Louis artillery companies. As soon as they could come up with him and the traders near the Alvarado, the whole company would march to Chihuahua.

Col. PRICE's regiment remained at Santa Fe, and a large number had died—as many as EIGHT PER DAY—disease, diarrhœa.

LOSS OF THE BRITISH STEAMER TWEED.

SIXTY LIVES LOST.—The Yucatan schooner Airevida arrived at N. Orleans on the 1st instant from Campeachy, having sailed the 19th of February.

A letter was received by her from a commercial house at Campeachy, announcing that news had reached that city on the evening of the 17th of the loss of the British royal mail steamer Tweed.—She was lost on the 12th of February, on the northeast end of the Alacranes, and sixty persons were drowned. The Tweed left Havana on the 9th ult. for Vera Cruz and Tampico. The Alacranes lie about seventy miles from the coast of Yucatan, directly north of Merida.

From Neal's Saturday Gazette.

REGIMENT OF VOLTIGEURS.

Capt. M. J. Barnard has received official notice of his appointment as Captain in the First Regiment of Voltigeurs which is about to be raised, and has opened a rendezvous at the armory of the Union Fencibles, at the corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets where he is desirous to procure from two hundred to five hundred men; the names of nearly one hundred and fifty of which have already been enrolled. Each man who enlists in this arm of defence will receive $12 bounty and 160 acres of land. The regiment is to be armed with a mounted howitzer and rocket battery and rifles. The service is the handsomest in the army, as it will always be with the advance. The government has just expended the sum of $20,000 for the invention of the mode of making the new war rocket, which is considered a tremendous weapon. It is constructed of iron, and has no stick attached to aid its flight. Its force will throw a rocket 12 inches long and 2 inches in circumference, a distance of two miles, and in its course is capable of slaying a platoon of men. The head of the rocket explodes, and no cavalry can effect a charge against this terrible agent, when shilfully managed. The howitzer can be drawn by horses over an ordinary road, and when advancing through mountainous passes, the gun can be detached and placed on the back of one horse, the wheels on the back of an other, and the ammunition on the back of a third. In this manner it can be easily transported over the most difficult routes.

The Bill incorporating the Lancaster Cotton Factory Company, which had been vetoed by the Governor, and subsequently passed the Senate by the constitutional majority of two-thirds, was lost in the House by near a party vote, 50 to 37—it requiring a two-thirds vote to pass against the Governor's veto. Mr. Cooper made several eloquent efforts in its favor, but all would not do. Gov. Shunk and his friends seem determined that nothing shall be done in Pennsylvania to develope its resources or promote its interests.—Get. Star.

Administrators' Notice.

THE subscribers, residing in Brothersvalley township, having obtained letters of administration on the estate of George Walker, Esq., late of said township deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to attend at the late residence of the deceased on *Thursday the 15th day of April next*, to settle; and those having claims against said estate, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

JOHN G. WALKER.
JONATHAN G. WALKER.
March 9, 1847. Adm'rs.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between William Huber, John Linton, and Jacob Myers, in the Iron business, at Somerset Furnace, Somerset county, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All business relating to the above firm will be settled by William Huber and Jacob Myers.

WILLIAM HUBER,
JOHN LINTON,
JACOB MYERS.

February 25th, 1847—(mar9)

P S The business will be continued by the undersigned, under the firm of Huber and Myers.

WILLIAM HUBER,
JACOB MYERS.

Public Notice.

THE subscriber hereby gives Notice that he has disposed of his Stores at Stoystown and Buckstown, and intends to leave the State, as soon as he can collect his dues. He will leave his Books belonging to the Buckstown Store, with Walter Chalfant until the first day of April next; and will remain in Stoystown to make settlement with those concerned with the Books at the Stoystown Store, also until the first day of April.—All who are concerned at either of the above named places can have an opportunity to save costs, as after the date above named all his Books notes and accounts will be left in the hands of an Officer for collection.

GEO. A. CLARKE.

March 9. 1847.

Bank Note List.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA.		OHIO.	
Bank of Pittsburg	par	State Bk & branches	par
Exchange bank	par	Mount Pleasant	"
Mer. & Man. bank	par	Steubenville	"
Bks. of Philadelphia	par	St. Clairsville	"
Girard bank	par	Marietta	"
Bk. of Germantown	par	New Lisbon	"
" Chester county	par	Cincinnati Banks	"
" Delaware Co	par	Columbus do	"
" Montgomery Co	par	Circleville	"
" Northumberland	par	Zanesville	"
Columbia Bridge co	par	Putnam	"
Doylestown bank	par	Wooster	"
Far. Bk Reading	par	Massillon	"
Far bk Bucks Co	par	Sandusky	"
Far bk Lancaster	par	Geauga	"
Lancaster Co bank	par	Norwalk	"
Lancaster bank	par	Cleveland	"
United States bank	25	Xenia	"
Brownsville "	½	Dayton	"
Washington "	½	Western Reserve	"
Gettysburgh "	½	Franklin Bk Columbus	"
Chambersburg	½	Chillicothe	"
Susquehanna Co bk	5	Lake Erie	"
Lehigh county bank	–	Scioto	"
Lewistown	½	Lancaster	10
Middletown	½	Hamilton	13
Carlisle	½	Granville	45
Erie bank	½	Farmers Bk Canton	30
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, Waynesburg	"	Urbana	45
		MARYLAND.	
Harrisburg	"	Baltimore banks	par
Honesdale	"	B. & O. R. R. Scrip	5
Lebanon	"	Comb. Bk Alleghny	½
Pottsville	"	Far. bk of Maryland	"
Wyoming	"	Far. & M. bk Frederick	"
York Bank	"	Frederick co bank	"
West Branch bank	"	Hagerstown bank	"
Relief Notes	"	Mineral bank	"
Merchants & Man bk		Patapsco bank	"
Pitts. relief notes	par	Washington bank	"
City & County Scrip	½	Bank of Westminster	"

Six Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber in Jenner township, on the 20th of February 1847, an indentured apprentice to the shoemaking business, named GEORGE BILLS, about 17 years of age. He was well clothed when he left. The above reward will be given to any person returning said apprentice to the subscriber but no further charges paid.

GEORGE A. GARDNER.

March 2. 1847.

NOTICE.

To the heirs and legal representatives of George Hartzell, deceased.

TAKE notice that an inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of said deceased, in the Borough of Stoystown, Somerset county, Pa., on Saturday the 17th day of APRIL, 1847, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among his children, and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole.—otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law; at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH.
February 23, 1847. Sheriff.

NOTICE.

To the heirs and legal representatives of John D. Reese, deceased.

TAKE notice that an Inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of said deceased, in the township of Shade, in the county of Somerset, on Friday the 16th day of APRIL, 1847, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among his children and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole; otherwise, to value and appraise the same according to law; at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH.
February 23, 1847. Sheriff.

Somerset County, ss.

L. S. AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset, in and for the County of Somerset, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Gebhart, the court confirm the Inquisition and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Michael Sanner, dec'd, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court, to be held at Somerset on Monday the 10th day of May, and accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 15th day of February, 1847.

WM. H. PICKING.
February 23, 1847. Clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

L. S. AT an adjourned Orphans' court, held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Gebhart the court confirm the Inquisition and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Mathew Pinkerton, deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court, to be held at Somerset on Monday the 10th day of May next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 15th day of February, 1847.

WM. H. PICKING.
February 23, 1847. Clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

L. S. AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Kimmel, the court confirm the Inquisition and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of John Graham, deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court, to be held at Somerset on Monday the 10th day of May next, (1847.) to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 15th day of February, 1847.

WM. H. PICKING.
February 25, 1847. Clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

L. S. AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1847, before the honorable judges thereof.

IN the matter of the account of A. H. Philson, Esq., George Walker and John P. Brubaker, administrators &c., of William G. Walker, dec'd.

And now to wit: February 15, 1847, Samuel W. Pearson, Samuel Gaither and R. L. Stewart, Esqrs., auditors appointed to make a distribution of the balance in the hands of Administrators to and amongst the creditors, and report.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 15th day of February, A. D. 1847. WM. PICKING.
Clerk.

NOTICE.—The undersigned auditors will attend at the house of Wm H Picking, in Somerset borough, on Tuesday the 13th day of April next, to discharge the duties imposed upon them by the court, agreeably to the above commission, of which all persons interested are requested to take notice.

SAM'L W. PEARSON,
SAM'L GAITHER,
ROB'T L. STEWART.
March 2. '47. Auditors

BLANK SUMMONS' AND EXECUTIONS, For sale at this Office.

SOMERSET HERALD.

SOMERSET, PA.,

TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1847.

FOR GOVERNOR.

GEN. JAMES IRVIN,

OF CENTRE COUNTY.

For Canal Commissioner.

JOSEPH W. PATTON,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

GEN. JAMES IRVIN.

By the proceedings of the Whig State Convention it will be seen that Gen. James Irvin, of Centre County, has been put in nomination as the Whig candidate for Governor at the ensuing election. As a sound practical Whig and zealous advocate of a protective tariff, Gen. Irvin is second to no man in the State—and his popularity in his own district, together with his speeches in Congress, while he was a member of that body, furnish the very best evidence of his fitness for the Executive chair. Though Gen. Irvin was not the first choice of the Whigs of this county, we feel assured that they will give him a cordial support at the ensuing election.

THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION.

We are of that class of politicians who are content at all times to await the development of policy by our political opponents before passing judgment upon them, and then deal with them according to what we believe to be either their merits or de-merits. In this spirit we have watched, rather passively, the course of the present National Administration, willing to give it a fair and full trial before we should undertake to either approve or condemn it. And now, after the lapse of two years since Mr. Polk was made President, what shall we say of his administration? He found the nation at peace with all the world, every branch of industry and of business prosperous, labor protected and rewarded, the National Treasury just recovering from exhaustion and the National credit reviving under the operations of the Whig Tariff of 1842. The prospect for a long season of prosperity to this nation was seldom more encouraging. But two years—two short years—have wrought a most wonderful change. War, with all its evils, has followed a long season of peace, foreign competition has been invited to our shores and our markets, the National Treasury has again become exhausted, the National credit again prostrated, and, only for the failure of the crops in Ireland and on the continent, which caused a heavy rise in the price of our bread-stuffs even long before the present Tariff went into operation, our farmers would now be without a market for their surplus produce.—The unusual foreign demand has emptied the farmers' garners; but one abundant harvest on the continent will destroy that market, and then where will our producers find another? Certainly not in Liverpool; and if the present Tariff is to be preserved, the domestic market will fail them also.

Whether we look at the war—the manner in which it was originated and the way in which it has been carried on—or whether we look at the condition of the National finances, or the state of National credit, we cannot help but deplore the bungling and ill-advised policy of the Administration, which, besides all that we have noticed, bids fair to leave the country, not only crippled in her energies, but involved in a heavy national debt, that must be paid, sooner or later, by the people.

VERA CRUZ & THE CASTLE.

We condense the following, in relation to the situation of Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa, from an account written by a naval officer and published in the New York Tribune, which will no doubt be interesting to some of our readers.

The City of Vera Cruz contains 7,000 inhabitants. It is situated upon a low sandy beach and walled with a sort of rampart, constructed principally of mud. The mountain ranges commence some 30 miles inland, and between these and the city the country is covered with sandy hillocks, between which stand pools of stagnant water, which engender the fatal MIASMA, so destructive to life during the rainy seasons.

The Castle of San Juan fronts the City at a distance of three-eighths of a mile, and is supported by a water-battery at the north-west angle of the town, of 32 and 42 pound guns. The Castle itself has mounted 300 cannon and a large number of Paixhan guns, which are so arranged that a fleet, attempting an attack will be exposed to a raking fire from at least 70 pieces for a distance of two miles, before it can be in position to act effectually upon the Castle. The number of troops in the City and Castle is variously stated at 3,500 to 5,500.

The plan of operations against this place appears to be this:—Gen. Scott will land his troops, either at Sacrificios, 3 miles from the Castle, or at Anton Lizardo, 20 miles distant; and will then march upon the city and take it; and getting possession of it with its batteries, make a conjoint attack with the squadron upon the Castle, and carry it or starve it out.—The attack, it is supposed, will be made about the 18th or 20th of the present month.

BENTON AND HANNEGAN.

Senator Benton of Missouri, and Senator Hannegan of Indiana, two of the "harmonious Democracy," had considerable sparring in the Senate on the Monday evening preceding the final adjournment. Mr. Hannegan had some days previous offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Senate to contract with a Dr. Houston to report the proceedings of Congress during the ensuing session. Mr. Benton denounced the proposition as one which was designed to enable the Doctor to raise funds, by plundering the Treasury, to establish a new paper at Washington which was to oppose the Polk Administration. Mr. Hannegan thereupon gave Mr. Benton several severe personal thrusts, and then the two Senators parted, with the mutual understanding that they were to be friends no more.

BEAUTIES OF LOCOFOCOISM.

Last year at the close of the session, Mr. Polk asked Congress for TWO MILLIONS to enable him to buy a peace with Mexico. The House passed a Bill to that effect, saddled, however, with Mr. Wilmot's Anti-Slavery proviso; but it did not pass the Senate. This year Mr. Polk asked for THREE MILLIONS for the same purpose. The House again granted it; but again with a like proviso in regard to Slavery. The Senate struck out the proviso and passed the bill without it; whereupon the House recedes from its position and also passes the Bill granting the money unconditionally! This is another specimen of Locofoco consistency.

OUR ARMY.

The American forces now in Mexico and on their way thither number about 25,500 volunteers and 8,500 regulars—making 34,000 in all. The term of service of some of the volunteers will expire in the early part of the summer; but their places, it is expected, will be filled by regulars raised under the new Army bill, which provides for the enlistment of ten regiments, besides four companies of Artillery.

THE RELIEF BILL.

A Bill appropriating half a million of dollars for the relief of the suffering poor in Ireland, passed the United States Senate some weeks since; but when the Bill came up in the House of Representatives it was voted down, as we understand, by the Locofoco party—the same men who on the eve of elections generally make so much a-do about their love for the Irish in this country.

FRANCIS R. SHUNK.

His Excellency, although he had taken time by the forelock in regard to securing his nomination, will find it an up-hill business to run against a man "just fresh from the ranks of the people." The office-holders will, of course, try their best to have him re-elected, but the mass of the people, many even of his own political party, cannot be lashed into the traces.

NEW WHIG PAPER.

The editor of the Pennsylvania Intelligencer, Harrisburg, proposes to publish a campaign paper, from the first of April till the election, devoted to the cause of the Whig party. The paper will cost only 75 cents for a single copy; or at the rate of 50 cents, where five or more copies are taken. Address,

R. McCURDY, Harrisburg, Pa.

CAUTION.

People should be cautious in regard to taking the notes of the Plainfield and Lehigh County Banks. Neither are current. We see it rumored also that the Susquehannah County Bank, which has heretofore stood in good credit, is not considered in a very safe condition at present.

☞A complimentary dinner was given to Mr. Stewart on the 5th inst., by the Whigs of Philadelphia. We have received a copy of the proceedings had on the occasion, but cannot command room for them in our paper.

☞John M. Forster, whose nomination to the Judgeship was rejected by the Senate, has been re-nominated by the Governor.

☞Judge Bell, nominated by the Governor to the Supreme Bench, has been confirmed by the Senate.

☞J. M. Burrell has been nominated to succeed Judge White, but at the date of our last accounts from Harrisburgh his nomination had not been acted on by the Senate.

☞The nomination of Charles J. Ingersoll as Minister to France was rejected by the United States Senate.

☞MORRIS LONGSTRETH is the name of the Democratic nominee for Canal Commissioner.

☞Mr. Stewart's speech on the Three Million Bill will be found on first and fourth pages.

☞This day (Tuesday) is the day fixed on for the adjournment of the Legislature.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

REPORTED GREAT BATTLE—CONTRADICTION.

WASHINGTON, March 10—10 P. M.

The Southern Mail is in, and brings New Orleans papers containing an exciting report relative to the state of affairs in Mexico.

The Delta publishes a letter from Tampico, which states that Gen. Taylor and Santa Anna, with their respective forces, had come into collision near Saltillo, and that a fierce and bloody battle ensued.—Santa Anna is reported to have had a large numerical superiority in numbers, but nothwithstanding was totally defeated.

Gen. Taylor remained master of the field. The numbers killed and wounded on both sides are said to be great.

The Picayune denounces the letter as a hoax and the whole narrative as a figment of the imagination.

[The Pic is good authority in such matters, and always well informed. We think it is a hoax.—PITTSBURGH GAZ.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 10—4 P. M.

Col. Benton this morning sent into the President his declination of the rank of Major General, conferred upon him by the Senate.

No other news of importance. The city looks quite deserted since the adjournment of Congress.

WAR AND MAIL STEAMERS.

Among the numerous bills which happily passed both houses last night was the important bill proposed by Mr. KING, of Georgia, at the last session, in relation to the employment by the Government of sea steamers.

This bill provides, first, for the construction of four war steamers of the first class.

Secondly, a line of mail steamers from New York to Liverpool, consisting of five ships of not less than 2,000 tons each.

Thirdly, a line of mail steamers from New York to New Orleans, touching at Savannah, in Georgia, and Havana, with a branch line from Havana to Chagres, comprising five ships of not less than 1,500 tons each; the ships of both lines to be constructed under the directions of the Navy Department.

Fourthly, a line of steamers from Panama, on the Pacific, to Oregon, touching at the intermediate ports.

All these ships to be subject to the order of and purchase by the Government at any time; and all to be commanded by naval officers, and a certain number of passed midshipmen as watch officers, and for improvement in the management of steamships.—Nat. Intel.

The President says the war was begun by Mexico, and Mr. Calhoun says the War was begun by the President. Here is an issue between brethern of the same family. The President says the war was begun when the Mexican troops attacked the advanced Guard of our army near Point Isabel; while Senator Turney and Sam. Houston insist that in taking Texas we took her War. Here is more harmony. The President says the Rio Grande, from its mouth to its source, is the true boundary of Texas, and yet he informs Congress that Gen. Kearney CONQUERED New Mexico, which lies within the territory claimed as a part of Texas. Thus, not only do leading members of the loco foco party differ in opinion with the President; but the President differs in opinion with himself! The only thing in which there appears to be perfect harmony upon all hands is, that JAMES K. POLK is totally unfit for the place which he occupies!—Alb. Journal.

BIG GUNS FOR VERA CRUZ.

The New York Express says that active preparations are making and nearly completed at the Broodlyn Navy Yard, in the fitting out of two vessels, to be used as bomb-ketches in the contemplated attack upon Vera Cruz. They had been strengthened in every possible way by strong oaken knees, secured by bolts and screws, massive oaken frame work, and iron braces running through the vessel, secured upon the outer sides by broad iron plates. Each of the vessels is to carry, besides guns of smaller calibre, an immense gun upon deck (and a smaller one below) weighing about eight tons, and which will throw shot or shells of ten inches diamater a distance of three and a half miles. It is calculated they will be at Vera Cruz ready for service by the 1st of April.

LAKE ERIE is completely frozen over. A man travelled, a week ago, with a horse and sleigh, over the ice from Buffalo to Cleveland, a distance of two hundred miles.

NEW POST OFFICE LAW.

The Post Office laws were completely remodeled by the late Congress. The franking privilege is restored to all postmasters whose commissions are under $200 a year. Two letters, for different persons, cannot be sent under one envelope. Newspapers are to be charged three cents postage except when sent by the publisher: mail carriers are, however, authorized to carry newspapers out of the mail for circulation or sale.

CURE FOR THE SORE THROAT.—The Charleston Courier publishes the following: "Two table spoonsful of ashes in one pint of boiling water, to which after being strained, add two tea spoonsful of table salt, a piece of alum, and one of saltpetre, each the size of a nutmeg, the juice of three limes, or a little vinegar or orange juice, all sweetened with honey, and when cold gargle the throat every three hours."

FIRE.

We regret to learn that the dwelling house of Solomon Mills, of East Vincen township, was totally destroyed by fire, on the night of the 9th inst. A great part of the furniture and contents were destroyed,—the family having barely time to escape the flames. It is supposed to have originated from the chimney. The property was insured in the Pottstown Insurance Company.—West Chester Record.

Prentice says: "We never in our lives heard anything half so dismal as the howlings of the Government editor on his expulsion from the Senate. If the old notion is true that the howling of a dog betokens the death of the master, Mr. Polk cannot be long for this world."

The shipments of flour from the United States since first September last, are about 1,650,000 barrels. Of Corn, 4,600,000 bushels; Wheat 1,000,000.

Married:

On Thursday the 4th, at the Parsonage Hall in this place, by Rev. P. Rizer, Mr. JACOB MILLER (of Charles,) to Miss SARAH, daughter of Philip Darr, both of Jefferson township.

On the 7th inst., by G. Lint, Esq., Mr. HENRY ALEXANDER, to Miss PHŒBE WEIMER, both of Somerset tp.

On the 23d ult., by Wm. Reel, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM WAGNER, to Miss RACHAEL GIBBLER, all of Shade tp.

On the 4th inst., by the same, Mr. Mr. PHILIP LAPE, to Miss REBECCA BURKET, all of Shade township.

Somerset Lyceum,

Will meet at the Lyceum room on Friday evening next, at 6½ o'clock.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION.

Ought confirmed drunkenness be good cause for divorce.

ESSAYIST, A. J. Ogle,
DECLAIMER, H. P. Hite.

WM. ADAMS, Sec'y.

New Advertisements.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned resident in Somerset township, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, after many and urgent requests by his fellow citizens, came to the conclusion to lay out a parcel of *LOTS* to form a village, on the road leading from Somerset to Stoystown, five miles distant from each; adjoining the Parsonage at Frieden's Church on the north side from east to west. They will be exposed to sale on the 9th of April next, at 2 o'clock P. M. when due attendance will be given, and terms made known by the proprietor.

GABRIEL WALKER.

March 16, 1847.

REMOVAL & NEW FIRM.

J. H. BENFORD & CO.,

HAVE removed their shop to the building recently occupied by Elias Benford as a saddler shop, one door east of the Herald office, Somerset, Pa., where they will constantly keep on hand a general assortment of TIN-WARE, manufactured of good material and in a neat and substantial manner. They will also make to order COPPER WARE of every description on short notice. All of which they will sell uncommonly cheap for CASH or exchange for approved country produce.

Country merchants who wish to buy ware to retail, can be supplied on short notice and accommodating terms.

March 16, 1847.

N. B. All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make payment immediately. J. H. BENFORD.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, at his residence in Somerset, on SATURDAY, the 27th of March inst., the following property, viz:

ONE BUGGY,

Sleigh, Saddle and Bridles, Coal Stove and pipe, Bureaus, Beds and Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Settee, Shot Gun, a lot of Books, Book Case, Maps, an excellent Clock, and numerous other articles.

AN OUT-LOT

of 4 acres will be offered for sale at the same time. If not sold, it will be rented for one year.

Sale on credit, to commence at 11 A. M.

GEO. MOWRY.

☞All those in any wise indebted, are requested to settle and save costs.

March 16, 1847.

FOR SALE.

A Six-acre lot, adjoining the borough of Somerset. For particulars inquire of THE PRINTER.

MORE PROOF.

Darlington, Beaver Co., Pa., February, 1839.

35) Dr. D. JAYNE.—Dear Sir.—My little son, when about two months old, was seized with a bowel complaint. It continued for two weeks without intermission, and notwithstanding the remedies prescribed by a respectable Physician, we gave up the child a victim, as we supposed, to a fatal disease. But I providentially heard of "Jayne's Carminitive," as an effectual cure for bowel complaint, and immediately dispatched a messenger to a town seventeen miles off for a bottle. By the use of this medicine, in less than thirty-six hours the disease was checked, and by it's constant use for a few days, the child was restored to perfect health. Shortly after this, there occurred a similar case in one of the families of my congregation. I prescribed "Jayne's Carminitive," and the result was a speedy cure.

The same child, owing to exposure, when recently coming up the Ohio, was attacked by that horrible malady, Croup. We landed in the night at Beaver Point, and when our fears were alarmed lest the hoarse sepulchral cough was the forerunner of death, we gave him a teaspoonfull of your Expectorant, and applied some liniment to the throat and breast; and before many minutes the hoarseness was gone, the child breathed freely and slept sweetly. Owing to these circumstances it cannot be wondered at why I have so high an opinion of your medicines, and why I advise every family to keep them on hand, ready for any emergency. Respectfully yours,

ARTHUR B. BRADFORD.

Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Darlington, Pa.

For sale by *J. J. & H. F. Schell*, Somerset, Pa. Also by *Edward Bevin*, Stoystown Pa.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

OF REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by way of Public Vendue or Outcry, on the premises, on Saturday the 20th day of March next, the following Real Estate, late the property of Jacob Moses deceased, viz:—

No. 1. A CERTAIN TRACT OF land, situate in Shade township, Somerset county, adjoining lands of Joseph Ling, Frederick Coleman, John Stump and others, containing 300 acres, more or less, 100 acres cleared, with a hewn log house and barn thereon erected.

No. 2. Also another tract—adjoining the first described tract in same township, containing 25 acres with no improvements thereon.

TERMS—For tract No. 1, containing 300 acres—one fourth of the purchase money in hand, and the balance in annual instalments of one hundred and twenty five dollars without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds.

For No. 2, containing 25 acres—cash.

Attendance will be given by Jacob Moses and Abraham Moses, administrators of the said dec'd.

By the court. W. H. PICKING, clerk.

February 23, 1847.

Notice.

ESTATE OF HELENA SNYDER, DECEASED.—The undersigned resident in Milford township, Somerset county, Pa., having obtained Letters of Administration on the estate of Helena Snyder, late of the same township, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims are requested to present the same for settlement and allowance, on or before the 23d day of March next, to the subscriber, in Centreville. ELI K. HAINS,

Febr 16, 1847. Adm'r.

THIS WAY,

For the Interest of the Farmers & others concerned.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public in general, that he is, and will continue in the *Foundry business* in the town of Mount Pleasant.

He will also continue the manufacture of all the different numbers of the "*Woodcock Self-sharpening Plough*," manufactured previous to last August by the firm of "Miller and Lippencotts."—In addition to the five numbers of the above plough, he offers another improved number, which is styled the No. 6.—This Plough is considered by persons of much experience in ploughing to be decidedly superior to any plough in use. The reason why this plough claims the superiority over other ploughs, is because of its strength, its light draught in ploughing, and for being capable of lasting a greater length of time, the strength of the point, it being successfully secured from breaking or ever becoming loose while ploughing.

Mr. Woodcock has attended a number of Fairs with the above named plough and received the premium over all other ploughs.

The subscriber will also keep on hand in connexion with the above ploughs a general supply of Plough Irons suiting all the different numbers of the plough. He will also furnish an assortment of Ploughs and Irons to all the Agents throughout the counties of Westmoreland, Fayette and Somerset, who have been doing business for the firm of Miller & Lippencotts. He will also keep on hand all sizes of *Stoves* of fashionable style, *Grates* of all lengths, *Hollow-Ware* of all kinds, *Saw Mill Castings* of different sizes, *Machinery Castings* for *Engines*, for *Stationary Horse Powers* for *Grist Mills*, for *Gearing* of all kinds, and for *Thrashing Machines*.

Persons wishing to purchase *Thrashing Machines* can be accommodated by the subscriber, as he has two setts of patterns of the Shallenbarger machine to order ready for immediate use. A machine is on hand at present ready for sale. All kinds of old mettle (except what has been burned by a coal fire) will be taken in exchange for Castings, also, country produce, such as *Bacon*, *Flour*, *Wheat*, *Corn* and *Oats*, will be taken in exchange at market price.

SAMUEL MILLER, Sr.

March 2, 1847.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of Jacob Boyer, Sr., late of Jenner township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to attend at the late residence of the deceased, on Saturday the 24th day of April next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

JACOB BOYER, Exr.

March 9, '47.

Administrator's Notice.

THE Subscriber, residing in Somerset township, having obtained letters of administration on the estate of Michael Boyer, late of Jenner township, deceased, requests all persons indebted to said estate to attend at the late residence of the deceased, on Saturday the 24th day of April next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

JOHN CASEBEER.

March 9, 1847—6t. Adm'r.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of William Horner, sr., late of Summit township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to attend at the late residence of the deceased, on Saturday the 27th of March next, prepared to settle; and those having claims to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated.

WILLIAM HORNER, Jr.
JACOB A. MILLER,

Febr 16. 1847—6t* Executors.

SUBPŒNA FOR DIVORCE.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,

To Ann Collier, GREETING:

L.S. WHEREAS, Perry Collier did on the tenth day of February, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, prefer his petition to the Honorsble, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, of Somerset county, praying that for causes therein set forth, he might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, the said Ann Collier, in all time to come, as if he never had been married, as if you were naturally dead. We, therefore, command you, the said Ann Collier, that setting aside all excuses and other business, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Somerset at our County court of Common Pleas, there to be held on the first Monday of May next, to answer the petition or libel of the said Perry Collier, and to show cause, if any you have, why the said Perry, your husband, should not be divorced from your society, fellowship and company, and from the bonds of matrimony contracted with you the said Ann, as fully and effectually as if he never had been married, or as if you the said Ann, were naturally dead, agreeably to the act of Assembly in such case mace and provided, and hereof you are not to fail.

Witness the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, President of our said court at Somerset, this 19th day of Februrry, Anno Domini, 1847. A. J. OGLE,

March 2, 1847. Prothonotary.

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS AT PITTSBURGH.

Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, and at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES,

PARTICULARLY TO

DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞No contagious diseases will be admitted.

J. R. SPEER, M. D.
J. S. KUHN, M. D

February 23, 1845.

Blank Deeds.

A LOT of Blank Deeds of a superior quality, just printed and now for sale AT THIS OFFICE

authority to call out a sufficient force, bnt he declined to do it. We offered him troops enough, but he left them behind. And now, when the Mexicans have entrenched themselves, have strengthened their fortifications, put down their factions and are united as one man, with their old and ablest chieftain, Santa Anna, at their head—now, after eight or nine months' delay, the President is ready to go forward; he is busting about, and complaining of want of means. General Gaines, knowing that the true course was to strike quick and heavy blows, promptly called to the field all the forces at hand, to act with energy, before the enemy had time to harmonize and concentrate their strength and thus to put an end to the war at once; and, for doing this, he has been court-martialled by the President, and removed from his command in the south. And what did the President do? Instead of striking vigorously at the heart of Mexico, he is found invading her remote and defenceless frontiers, in organizing civil governments, and in securing territory to be held as indemnity for the expenses of the war, as "pay for heating the poker." By taking possession of her frontier provinces, the President has essentially strengthened Mexico, by relieving her from the necessity of keeping up troops on her frontiers to hold in check the fierce and warlike savages of the North, who were continually making hostile incursions, and robbing and murdering her people. These Indians are now held in check by our troops, and Mexico has withdrawn hers to strengthen her defences at home. The whole of these movements show conclusively that the purpose and policy of the President, in the commencement and prosecution of this war, has been the acquisition of territory; and, although he may deny it in his message, who that looks to his acts can believe him? Now, I submit to my friends in the South, in all kindness, I ask them, ought they not to be satisfied? Have we not given them Florida at a cost of forty millions? Have we not purchased for them Louisiana, which has given them four or five States; and have we not recently annexed Texas, which will give them four or five more? All these vast territories have been acquired partly by the blood and treasure of the North, and have all been surrendered to the South; and yet it seems that southern men are not satisfied! Is this reasonable; is it right? When we claimed the whole of Oregon for the formation of free States, by a title declared by the President to be "clear and unquestionable," yet nearly one half of it was given up by him. I tell my friends in the South, that they had better stop in their course of acquisition, especially by conquest. If they proceed, they will establish a geographical line as a party line; and that will in the end destroy this Union. Suppose parties are divided by geographical lines, with northern candidates and southern candidates for the Presisential offices.—Suppose the north should triumph in the struggle; will the south submit? We are told they will not; that they will nullify and set up a government of their own. But in a different result the North might do the same thing. These are fearful consequences; may they not follow the further acquisition of territory by conquest? These dangers may be remote; I trust they may never occur—that wisdom and moderation may forever avert them from our beloved country—but I fear nothing can stop them (if unrestricted territory is acquired by conquest) from swallowing up in the end all that is precious in our present happy Union and free institutions. Such are some of the sad consequences which I fear will flow from this war, if its original purposes and objects be carried out.

This war which is to be prosecuted at the sacrifice of all the other great interests of our country; for which internal improvements are to be arrested; private claims vetoed and postponed; in short, we are told by the President in his Message, that no appropriations that are not absolutely indispensable, are to be made while this war lasts. What would the money, already expended in killing those miserable Mexicans, have done for the improvement of our country? It would have improved all our harbors, cleared out our rivers, and saved millions of property and hundreds of lives, lost for want of them; it would complete a railroad from the Mississippi to the mouth of the Oregon; it would have conferred countless blessings and benefits upon our beloved country in a thousand forms; but instead of this, what has it done, and what will it do? It has destroyed thousands of lives, the lives of many of our best men, by sickness and the sword—it has made hundreds of widows and orphans—it will destroy the health as well as the habits of hundreds and thousands of our best citizens—it will build up an enormous standing army and pension list to rest like an incubus upon the people for a generation to come, and perhaps in the end dissolve this Union, and with it destroy the last, best hope of liberty on earth; and for what? To gratify the lust of power and the lust of land—the ravenous appetite of James K. Polk, to acquire territory not his own, and signalize his Administration by the glories of war—war! glorious war! upon a weak, distracted, and unhappy sister Republic—and what for? She owed us a debt of some two or three millions, which she was too poor to pay. She acknowledged the debt, and promised to pay it as soon as she could. Yet this is made by the President in his Message, the great and leading cause of war—how magnanimous; how glorious! We took Texas—she acquiesced. Not satisfied, Mr. Polk, determines to have California. He sends Mr. Slidell to purchase it—they offer to treat with him as a commissioner, but not as a MINISTER—which they said implied relations of amity and friendship which did not exist. Mr. Polk would not yield the point, or change the NAME from minister to commissioner, which, if done, might have prevented this war with al all its horrors; but rather than yield this point of etiquette, he ordered Mr Slidell home, and immediately, and without consulting Congress then in session, ordered Gen. Taylor to march to the Rio Grande, blockaded that river, and brought on the war. Up to this time what had Mexico done? Had she invaded Texas since its annexation? No. Had she committed any act of hostility? None—none whatever. None is pretended; yet we are to exterminate Mexico and revel in the Halls of the Montezumas, and prosecute this Executive war at an expense of millions of money, and oceans of blood—is it right!—before God and man, is it right?

And, to enable the President to prosecute this glorious war, he has sent us a message, which has just been received and read by the clerk, recommending the imposition of duties on tea and coffee. In his message at the commencement of the session, he spoke equivocally on this point; but, as the revenue has fallen greatly short: the last quarter, up to the first of January, having yielded only $3'645,000; less than it has been for many years past, he has at length come out and assumed the responsibility of avowing himself in favor of a tax on tea and coffee, as a revenue measure; last session the doctrine of the Secretary, and of the Administration, was that the reduction of duties increased the revenue; but now, finding a plentiful lack of revenue, they propose to do—what? Ruduce the duties still further? Not at all. Hunger is very apt to bring people to their senses. And now they have at last admitted the truth of the Whig doctrine, that the way to get an increase of revenue is to increase the duties. This is quite new as a Democratic doctrine. Mr. Polk did not use to think so. At one time he was for destroying the whole system of internal improvements, because it furnished "a sponge," to absorb the surplus, and keep up a high tariff.

But now he has found out another sponge, his extravagance and war furnish a sponge large enough to absorb all the revenue, and even as much more. Now, when he finds the revenue insufficient—when he discovers that the tariff is too low—having taken the duties off luxuries, he proposes to tax tea and coffee. That is now Democratic doctrine. The tariff of '46 takes duties off of the luxuries of the rich and, to make up, it is proposed to tax the necessaries of the poor; the tariff of '42 imposed high duties on luxuries, and no duties at all on tea and coffee.

(Mr. CONN here inquired what duties on luxuries had been reduced by the tariff of 1846?)

Mr. S. said tha list was long, he could not recollect them all, but since he was called on, he would give the gentleman a few, and he would first mention brandy, and spirits distilled from grain. The duty on these, under the tariff of '42, was 162 per cent.; which, Mr. Polk, and his omniscient Secretary, reduced, by the tariff of '46 sixty-two per cent Under the tariff of '42, the revenue derived from brandy and distilled spirits was $1,623,000 on the importations of 1845. Under the tariff of '46, the duties on the same would be but $1,191,000; showing a loss of revenue on brandy and distilled spirits alone of $423,000, and this loss is now to be made up by a duty on tea and coffee; and this is Democratic policy—to take duties off the rich man's brandy, Irish whiskey, and Holland gin, and put them on the poor man's tea and coffee! If you want more money for your war, go back and restore these duties on brandies and foreign spirits, and other luxuries, and then talk about taxing the necessaries of life.

(Mr. COBB here inquired whether the tariff of 1846 had not raised the price of American grain?)

Mr. S. said, after the Yankee fashion, he would answer the gentleman's question by asking him another: Did the tariff of '46 produce the potato-rot in Ireland? Did it blight all the wheat crops of Europe, and produce a superabundant crop here? If it did, then the gentleman's notion was right, but not otherwise. He would tell the gentleman, that the tariff of '46 had about as much to do with the price of grain, as it had with the rising and setting of the sun—no more.

Mr. S. supposed the gentleman had been studying Mr. Walker's late profound tariff tables, in which he stated that the price of grain in the United States had increased, from the first of July to the first of December last, 115 millions of dollars, which he attributed to the tariff of '46, although it all took place under the tariff of '42, that of '46, not having then commenced its operation. But, I repeat, all his boastings about the increase of prices goes on the presumption that the tariff of '46 produced the potaco-rot in Ireland, short crops abroad, and great crops at home.

Mr. Cobb next inquired, what had raised the price of cotton?

Mr. S. Was it the tariff of 46? What had it to do with cotton? He would tell the gentleman it was a short crop. The last crop of cotton, he understood had fallen short fully one third; while the demand was increasing, at home and abroad, a diminished supply, and an increased demand, had, as it always would, increased the price of cotton as of every thing else.

But, since the gentleman from Georgia had called his attention to cotton, he would remind the gentleman of what the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Walker, had said on this subject. He said we must take more British goods, or, if we did not, "she would have to pay us specie for our BREADSTUFFS, and, not having it to spare, she would bring down the price of our cotton." This is the doctrine of the Secretary. Now, sir, look at the facts. In this same report Mr. Walker states that, in 1845, we took $45,600,000 worth of British goods, while she took but $154,236 worth of our breadstuffs, (35,355 barrels of flour, 2,010 bushels of wheat, and one barrel of corn meal;) yet we are told officially that we must take more than forty-millions of British goods, or she will have to pay us specie (154,000) for our breadstuffs, and, not having it to spare, will reduce the price of "OUR COTTON!!" Why, sir, it is mathematically true, that, if one-tenth part of the value of British goods consists of the "breadstuffs" consumed by the labor employed in the production of the raw materials, and afterwards in converting them into goods, then we imported in 1845, 30 times as much British breadstuffs in the form of goods as she took from us in its raw condition; for instance, in 1845 we imported $45,600,000 worth of her goods, one-tenth of which is $4,560,000, while she took but $154,236 worth of our breadstuffs, being about one-thirteenth part. Assuming that one-tenth of the value of goods consists of breadstuffs, (and he believed this was short of the real amount,) and this result is undeniable. Yet gentlemen are constantly boasting of the importance of the English markets for American breadstuffs; and this, in fact, constituted the great topic of both the late message and Treasury report. And he would here state a fact that would astonish the American people, and especially the farmers of this country. It was fair—that for the last 25 years, from 1821 to 1846, while we import from forty to fifty millions of dollars' worth of goods from Great Britain per annum, she took but one million of dollars worth of all the provisions and breadstuffs of this country. The fact was established by a table which he had made from the official reports on commerce and navigation, from their commencement, in 1821, down to this time, which he had already revised and corrected by the librarian of this House, and which he intended to append to his speech. But the gentleman's interruption had withdrawn his attention from the subject he was discussing. When interrupted, he was enumerating some of the luxuries on which the duties had been reduced by the tariff of '46; he had mentioned brandy and spirits. The next item, though small, served to show the spirit and policy of that law; he referred to cards. The duty on visiting cards had been reduced from 80 to 30 per cent., and on playing cares from 257 to 30 per cent. They take seven-eighths of the tax off playing cards, and put it on tea and coffee; and this was Democratic policy, the policy of the tariff of '46. The duties by this act had been reduced on crown and cut glass, chandeliers, &c., used by the rich, from 90 to 30 per cent.; on pimento, cloves, cassia, dates, &c., from 60 to 80 down to 40 per cent.; on ready-made clothing, from 50 to 30; on silk hats and shoes, from 50 to 30.

The duties on all these luxuries, and many others, consumed by the rich, are thus reduced, in most instances, more than one-half; and then the Secretary and President turn round and ask us to tax tea and coffee. No, sir, let them restore and increase the duties on luxuries, and then, if they have not revenue enough, let them talk about a duty on tea and coffee. Let them restore the three-and-a-half millions of revenue they have lost by the reduction of the duties on cotton goods; the two millions on iron and its manufactures; the million and a half they have lost on sugar; the million on woollens, and the million and a half on silk goods. Let them restore these protective and revenue duties—restore the nine and a half millions taken off these five articles. Let them restore the $432,000 taken off brandy and spirits. Let them do this, and then talk to us about a duty on tea and coffee. He asserted that, with some modification, the tariff of '42 could be made to yield forty millions, not only without prejudice, but with positive benefit and advantage to the country; not by doubling the duties, as at the commencement of the last war, but simply by increasing the duties on luxuries, and some others, for revenue and protection, extending them to some of the articles made free by the tariff of '42, and making them specific. Such a tariff, while it would give ample revenue and protection, would truly "cover the country with benefits and blessings," restore prosperity to every branch of the national industry, put the country upon its own vast and undeveloped resources, and give this Administration abundant means to sustain the public credit at this fearful crisis in our affairs. This was Whig policy; this was the measure the Whigs would adopt if they had the power, instead of this miserable and pitiful attempt to put a duty on tea and coffee—a measure alike improper, unnecessary, and inadequate. Sir, restore the Whigs to power to-morrow, and, as in 1842, they would soon lift up this down-trodden and prostrate country. Do this, and peace and prosperity would be soon restored.—Do this, and—(Here the hour expired, and Mr. S. resumed his seat.)

TERMS OF THE HERALD.

THIS paper is published every Tuesday, at $2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, $2,50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrearages are paid off.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at $1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longer ones in proportion.

BRIDGE BUILDING.

THE Commissioners of Somerset county, will sell on the 17th day of March next, the building of a bridge over Stonycreek, at or near Henry Little's Mill in said township. Sale to take place on the ground, at 1 o'clock of said day, when and where a plan of the bridge will be exhibited. By order of the Board.

R. L. STEWART,
February 23, 1847. clerk.

STECK & SCULL,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Somerset, Pa.

OFFICE next door to Cox & Stutzman, in Snyder's Row. [feb16]

LAW NOTICE.

S. Gebhart & Ross Forward,

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of the law will promptly attend to all business which may be entrusted to them. Office on the North west corner of the Diamond, and the same place formerly occupied by Gebhart. Jan. 19th '47.

Notice.

ALL persons who know themselves indebted to the subscriber, are requested to make payment before the 15th day of March next. Those neglecting to comply with this request will compel me, though unpleasant to me, to place their accounts into the hands of proper officers for collection.

GEORGE L. GORDON.
January 12, 1847.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS Testamentery on the estate of Mary Augustine, late of Addison township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Petersburg in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the residence of the subscriber on Saturday the 10th day of April next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

JONAS AUGUSTINE.
March 2, 1847. 6t* Ex'r.

ROBERT S. M'KAIG. SAMUEL MAGUIRE.

M'KAIG & MAGUIRE,

Forwarding & Commission

MERCHANTS,

At the Railroad Depot,

CUMBERLAND MD.

REFERENCES.

Hon. A. Stewert, Hon. H. W. Beeson } Fayette co.
Hon. J. S. Black, Col. I. Ankeny, Jonas Keim, Esq. } Somerset Pa
Thomas J. & W. W. McKaig, Cumberland, Md.

Dec. 15—3m.

Orphans' Court Sale of REAL ESTATE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by public outcry on the premises, on Friday the 19th of March next, the following real estate, late the property of Christian Shockey, deceased, viz:—One certain *Plantation or Tract of Land*, situate in Greenville and Southampton township, Somerset county, containing about two hundred acres, adjoining lands of John Geiger, Benjamin Crosby, John Korns, Daniel Lepley, Eli Shockey, Samuel Gardner and others, with about one hundred acres cleared and under fence, one two-story log house and barn, a one story log house and stable and other buildings thereon erected and an apple orchard on the premises.

TERMS:—One third of the purchase money to remain a lien upon the premises, the interest thereof to be paid to the widow semi-annually during her lifetime, and at her death the principal to be paid to her heirs and legal representatives. One third of the remainder in hand, and the balance in three equal annual payments without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by Daniel Lepley, Esq. Administrator of the estate of said deceased.

By the Court.
WM. H. PICKING,
Feb. 16, '47. Clerk.

Call at the Old Stand!

FRESH DRUGS,

MEDICINES, SPICES,

GROCERIES, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that, in addition to his former stock, he has just received at his Drug Store in the Borough of Somerset, a fresh supply of

Drugs, Paints, Medicines, Groceries, Dyestuffs, &c.

consisting in part of the following, all of which will be sold cheap for cash or exchanged for approved country produce, viz:

PAINTS:

Red and White Lead, Venetian Red, Chrome Yellow and Green Vermillion Red, Prussian Blue, Terra de Sienna, Turkey Umber, Lamp Black.

ALSO; Copal Varnish, Black Varnish, Gum Shelac; gold, silver and metal leaf; white, yellow and red bronze; sand paper, turpentine and Fish Oil.

DYE-STUFFS;

Indigo, Madder, Alum, Brazilwood, Fustic, Camwood, Logwood; *ALSO;* Extract of Logwood, Annetto Cochineal, Solution of Tin, Blue Vitriol, oil Vitriol.

GROCERIES;

Best green Rio Coffee, Tea, Pepper, Allspice, and fine table salt.

NOTIONS; combs, purses, pocket books, pins, needles, steel pens, lancet blades, tooth brushes, percussion caps, powder, shot and lead.

WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry, *CONFECTIONARIES* of all kinds The celebrated Sugar Coated Pills.

SAMUEL KURTZ.
December 29, 1846.

FOR SALE.

A Six-acre lot, adjoining the borough of Somerset. For particulars inquire of THE PRINTER.

MARBLE TOMB STONES.

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public generally, that he continues to carry on the Stone cutting business, at his shop in Somerset, where he will always keep on hand and finish to order a variety of MARBLE and COMMON

TOMB STONES,

all of which will be sold at reasonable prices.

Country produce taken in exchange for work at market prices.

BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.
March 2, 1847—tv

NEW & CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber has received from the Eastern cities, and is now opening at his store North East corner of the Diamond, a very large and general assortment of Goods suitable for the FALL AND WINTER SEASONS, among which are French and English Cloths of various colors. Also Tweeds, Cassimeres, Satinets and Jeans, Tarleton and Cecilia Cloths for Ladies dresses.

ALSO, Cashmeres, Alpacas, Mouslin de laines, Calicoes of all qualities from 4 to 25 cents per yard. Mustins from 4 to 10 cts, Silk and Thread Lace, Silk Gloves of a superior quality for ladies and gentlemen, together with a fine assortment of HARDWARE,

Queensware, Groceries, &c.

Boots and shoes of all kinds and very low, Weavers Reeds of very superior quality.

All which will be sold on as cheap and accomodating terms, as they can be had west of the Allegheny Mountains.

M. TREDWELL.
Somerset, sept 22, 1846.

Somerset County, ss.

L. S. AT an Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of Samuel Gaither, Esq., the court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Rosanna Shaver, deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court to be held at Somerset, on the 10th day of May next, and shew cause why the real estate of said Rosanna Shaver should not be sold.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 10th day of February, 1847.

WM. H. PICKING,
February 23, 1847. clerk.

"I would not live Always."

34) One would naturally be led to the conclusion, from the apparent negligence manifested by many who are suffering under the baleful influence of CONSUMPTION, and other Pulmonary Affections, that they had assumed the words, "I would not live always," as peculiarly adapted to themselves, or that believing their case to be hopeless, had abandoned themselves to despair. But none need despair, while "life and being lasts," of being ultimately cured of every and any kind of disease. Jayne's Expectorant has been proved by ample experience to be the most successful remedy in the world for the cure of Coughs, Consumption, Asthma, Whooping Cough Bronchitis, and all other diseases of the Throat, Lungs, or Breast. No one ever yet used it without finding relief.

JAYNE'S LIFE PRESERVATIVE has cured innumerable cases of Rheumatism, Scrofula, King's Evil, and Diseases of the Skin, a number of cases of Gout, and several cases of Tic Dolereaux; over twenty cases of Cancer, and Goiu, or Bronchocele, (swelled-neck) and removes sick and morbid headaces, and imparts tone and vigor to the whole frame. Prepared and sold at No. 8 South Third st. Philadelphia.

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.
Also by Edward Bevin, Stoystown Pa

CONSUMPTION CURED.

33) The following letter is from a highly respectable merchant, dated

Lewistown, N. Y., Sept. 10, '44.

Dr. D. Jayne.—Dear Sir: It is said by Physicians, and is by the mass of mankind believed, that Consumption cannot be cured—that when once it becomes seated in the human system, nothing can eradicate or stay its progress, but that it will continue the work of destruction until its victim sinks into the grave.

However true this may be in theory, I am disposed to doubt it in fact; indeed, my own experience, and a desire to benefit others, compels me to pronounce the assertion untrue. You will probably recollect, sir, that in the beginning of 1840 I wrote to you stating that I had the Consumption, and that it was fast hurrying me to the grave. I did not then, nor do I now doubt, every symptom was too painfully visible. My Physicians considered me incurable, but the advice which I asked of you was given, and I am happy to say that by using a few bottles of your incomparable medicine—the Expectorant, I was restored, and never in my life have I enjoyed better or more uninterrupted health than since that time. If you should see me now, you would not imagine by my appearance that I had ever been sick, much less that I had had the Consumption, but that I am still living, I ascribe wholly and entirely to your Expectorant.

LEONARD SHEPPARD.

For sale by *J. J. & H. F. Schell*, Somerset, Pa. Also by *Edward Bevin*, Stoystown Pa.

Blank Deeds.

A LOT of Blank Deeds of a superior quality, just printed and now for sale AT THIS OFFICE

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscribers, Administrators of the Estate of Philip Harman, dec'd, offer at private sale a tract of land, situate in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, two miles from Bolivar and about the same distance from Lockport on the Canal, also two miles from the village of Fairfield, containing two hundred and thirty acres

PATENTED LAND,

about one hundred and thirty acres cleared, sixteen acres in prime meadow, and twelve or fifteen more can be made. The Improvements are a comfortable Dwelling House and Barn and other out buildings. There is convenient to the house a good spring and spring-house. The land is of the first quality; abundance of

Limestone

on it. This Farm is said to be one of the best in that section of the Valley. The terms of sale will be moderate, and will be made known by either of the subscribers. Philip Harman one of the subscribers resides on the premises, the other near Donegal. Possession will be given to the purchaser on the First of April next.

PETER GAY,
PHILIP HARMAN,
February 16, 1847-4t Administrators.

BLANK SUMMONS' AND EXECUTIONS, For sale at this Office.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY GREAT REMEDY FOR

Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, &c.

☞REMARKABLE CURES.☜

☞Of all the cures that have yet been recorded, there are certainly none equal to the one mentioned, which plainly show the curability of Consumption, even in some of its worst forms.

Mrs. Wimer.

☞OR ANOTHER PROOF ADDED.

The cures performed by Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, are really astonishing to the world.

The following we have just received from Messrs. Joslin and Rowe, Druggists, in Newark in this State, to whom it was communicated by John Wimer, Esq. a citizen of Burlington, Licking county, Ohio.

Burlington, O. Dec. 1, 1843.

Messrs. Joslin & Rowe—At your request I herewith transmit to you a statement of the case of Mrs. Wimer and child, as near as I am able to communicate, which you are at liberty to publish if you see fit, as I feel a desire to inform the world of the effects of the invaluable midicine called Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, to which, by the Divine blessing, I am indebted for the restoration to health of my wife and child.

About five years ago Mrs. Wimer was attacked with a violent cough, pain in the chest and side and symptoms of approaching consumption. During the interval from that time to some time in February last, she had been treated by eminent physicians from Utica, Sylvania, Homer Chatham and Newark, and with only partial relief of the most urgent symptoms. About one year ago she caught a violent cold, which seated upon the lungs, producing an alarming aggravation of all her previous systems. Her physician was sent for, and despite his best efforts she began to sink rapidly under her disease. Cough, expectorant, and hectic, together with night sweats soon reduced her to a complete skeleton. In February last her attending physician deemed her case altogether hopeless; a council was called, and after deliberating upon her case unanimously pronounced her to be beyond the reach of means, and expressed their opinion that she could survive but a short time, one or two weeks at farthest. She was at this time entirely confined to her bed, and scarcely able to articulate, except in a whisper. Her daily proxysms of coughing would last uninterruptedly from three to five hours, and so severe that we expacted every proxysm would be her last.

The physians in council pronounced her lungs, liver, kidneys, spine and mucus membrane of the stomach to be incurably diseased.

It was at this last extremity that we happened to obtain a pamphlet describing Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, as applicable to lung affections. We immediately sent to you and procured a bottle, and commenced its use at evening by giving her one teaspoon full, and such was the surprising effect that she was able to pass a comfortable night without experiencing any paroxysm of coughing; and such was its ultimate effect, that, after taking five bottles, she was, contrary to the expectations of her physicians and every one who saw her, entire restored to health, and since last summer has done the entire work of the family.

After the last attack of Mrs. Wimer, our youngest child, then an infant at the breast, was taken down and rapidly sinking with the same symptoms as its mother, and having seen the happy effects in the case of the mother, we were disposed to make a trial of it for the child, and it was attended with the same perfect success.

The above statement can be attested by our physician as well as our neighbors and acquaintances, who saw Mrs. Wimer during the course of her sickness. Yours truly,

JOHN WIMER.

***The true and genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is sold at established agencies in all parts of the U. States.

Sold in Cincinnati on the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets by

SANFORD & PARK,
Gen'l agents for the Western States.

AGENTS FOR WISTAR'S BALSAM.
J. L. SNYDER, Somerset,
J Lloyd & Co. Donegal,
S Philson, Berlin,
H Little, Stoystown,
G H Keyser, Bedford,
October 20, 1846.—1y